Library of Congress

INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. 52, No. 8 Published Biweekly April 19, 1993

'Scrolls from the Dead Sea'

Library of Congress
INFORMATION BULLETIN
Vol. 52, No. 8
April 19, 1993

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

154

165

175

PRINTED ON 100% RECYCLED PAPER
by the Library of Congress
Printing and Processing Section

On the Cover: Aerial view of the Qumran ruin. *Photo by Duby Tal, Albatross Studios, Tel Aviv*

Cover Stories:

☐ "Scrolls from the Dead Sea: The Ancient Library of Qumran and Modern Scholarship," a major LC exhibition, opens April 29. Twelve scrolls plus other objects will be on display through Aug. 1. 162

☐ Conserving History: How LC's Conservation Office staffers contributed their expertise to the exhibition. 164

☐ Antiquities Authorities: Two archaeologists from the Israel Antiquities Authority visited LC to aid in the exhibition planning. 166

☐ Ticket Information 167

☐ A short bibliography on the Dead Sea Scrolls 168

Round Two: A second hearing is held before House committees on LC's hiring procedures. 151

Supreme Justice: Sandra Day O'Connor addressed an LC audience. 154

Ingenious Inventions: Anne McDonald, inventor and writer, spoke on women's creations. 156

'Articulate Traveler': An exhibition on geographer Johann Georg Kohl opened with a symposium and reception. 158

After the Unification: The future of Germany's libraries was the topic of discussion when Wolfgang Frühauf of the Saxon State Library addressed an LC audience. 160

News from the Center for the Book 170

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued biweekly except in August (no issues published) and in December (one issue published) by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
LUCY D. SUDDRETH, Editorial Assistant
MALINDA B. NEALE, PEGGY F. PIXLEY, SHERYLE O. SHEARS, Composing

Second Hearing Held on LC Hiring Procedures:
Clay Panel Hears Unions, Library Advisers

The Library must not only continue to modify its hiring procedures to ensure objectivity but also "design and aggressively implement an effective affirmative action plan" that should drive all personnel practices at the Library.

So testified two Library consultants March 24 before two House subcommittees, chaired by Rep. William L. Clay (D-Mo.), who is conducting an inquiry into Library personnel practices that failed to end underrepresentation of some minorities in certain job categories, even as Library management works on reforms.

"We think a critical missing component . . . is an aggressive affirmative action plan," said Edmund D. Cooke Jr., an attorney at Epstein, Becker & Green.

"The cornerstone of the effort to correct the underrepresentation of protected groups is a strong and dynamic affirmative action program that is integrated with the human resources system," said James W. Morrison Jr., president of Morrison Associates.

Substantial improvement, he emphasized, "will take time."

Asked by the House panel to recommend a deadline for putting a plan into place, the consultants suggested six months.

A Library spokesman said later that Dr. Billington had adopted the six-month deadline as his own—and had also ordered other remedial steps, despite severe budget pressures and legal constraints. "We're determined to fix this problem," the spokesman said.

Dr. Billington hired Mr. Cooke and Mr. Morrison last fall to assess the "legal sufficiency" of the new competitive selection procedures revised by the Library in response to a partial summary judgment issued by the U.S. District Court on Aug. 14, 1992, in *Cook v. Billington,* a class action suit brought by black Library employees, whose origins go back to 1975.

Rep. William Clay chaired a House panel March 24 as part of his inquiry into LC hiring procedures. *Photo by Yusef El-Amin*

Using 1979–1988 data, the court found that the Library's complex three-stage competitive selection process had been so "suffused with subjectivity" as to have had a disparate impact on African American applicants seeking professional and administrative positions (see LC *Information Bulletin,* April 5). Under court order, settlement talks are under way among lawyers for the plaintiffs, the Library and the Justice Department (which represents the Library).

"The Librarian and many senior officials have crossed the threshold of awareness and have expressed a commitment to deal forthrightly with the challenge of diversity. . . . This is a laudable beginning, but the Library's unique situation requires a very comprehensive, thoroughly professional effort," Mr. Morrison said in his Jan. 29 report.

He warned against allowing any future "confusion" over the Library's affirmative action goals that would lead to staff perceptions that preference in hiring would be given to "less than qualified" women and minorities.

Mr. Morrison also reviewed noncompetitive appointment practices, which he said the Library should use "very sparingly."

Dr. Billington reported March 18 to the Clay subcommittees that LC is implementing 39 of 48 recommendations made by the consultants and is considering the other nine.

The two Clay subcommittees are the Subcommittee on Libraries and Memorials of the Committee on House Administration and the Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Affirmative Action Plan. Mr. Cooke said that the *Multi-year Affirmative Action Plan, FY 1992–1994,* as agreed to by the Library and three labor unions in July 1991, does not conform to the guidelines of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) or the Labor Department's affirmative action regulations that are enforced by the Office of Federal Contractor Compliance Programs (OFCCP).

"Although the Library has no legal obligation to comply with either the EEOC guidelines or the OFCCP regulations, these standards are widely accepted and have provided demonstrably effective guidance for affirmative action programs in the private sector," Mr. Cooke said in his prepared statement. Required to comply with Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, federal agencies often rely on EEOC and OFCCP guidelines, he added. He noted that, under the Civil Rights Act, as amended, the Library is subject to Title VII standards.

Mr. Cooke told the Library's staff newspaper, *The Gazette,* on March 26 that its existing affirmative action plan specifically lacks:

☐ "Availability analysis," which identifies sources and availability of qualified minorities for specific job categories;

☐ "Underutilization analysis," which the private sector uses to determine where in the work force minorities and women are underutilized; and

☐ Goals and timetables, which give managers "attainable goals" for eliminating underrepresentation and realistic timetables for meeting them. Such goals and timetables are the instruments by which managers can be held accountable for correcting underrepresentation.

"There is no mystery to these," Mr. Cooke said. "They are standard components of affirmative action plans that have been tried and tested in the courts."

Mr. Morrison noted that the Library did not distribute its *Multi-year Affirmative Action Plan* until fiscal 1993. "That tells you that . . . no one was following it," he said.

He said he found the Library's human resources system "was trying to operate in a vacuum and the Library as an institution was not being well managed on a day-to-day basis." Mr. Morrison said that is why he made his "most important recommendation"—that the Library establish a position for a chief operating officer with the "full power" to manage on a day-to-day basis all the operational functions, allocate resources among competing service unit heads and "hold people accountable."

"My conclusion was that the management team approach that was in place for the past five years simply was not working," Mr. Morrison testified.

Dr. Billington had told the Clay panel March 18 that he would hire a deputy librarian to act as chief operating officer, among other measures.

Eleanor Holmes Norton, delegate to Congress from the District of Columbia, asked the consultants to assess the Library's past efforts to correct underrepresentation on its own.

Mr. Cooke said he saw no willful neglect but "a lack of understanding of what needed to be done, what was required by law, and what was appropriate."

Del. Eleanor Holmes Norton, former head of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, was asked by the panel to participate in the hearings. *Photo by Yusef El-Amin*

Merit Selection Review. Mr. Cooke and Mr. Morrison reported on the competitive selection process, which the Library is revising in response to the August 1992 court finding of "subjectivity." They recommended updated position descriptions and in-depth job analyses to determine the minimum qualifications necessary to perform the described duties.

Such measures are now being taken by the Library.

Noncompetitive Selections. To allow the Library some flexibility, Mr. Morrison suggested giving Dr. Billington authority to fill a limited number of positions outside the

competitive process. These would be comparable to Schedule A and C appointments in the executive branch. Such authority would have to be granted by both Congress and the court.

Union Statements. The House subcommittees wanted to know what would induce LC's labor organizations—AFSCME Locals 2477 and 2910 and CREA—to resume participation on rating panels in the Library's competitive selection process. Contending that the Library "could not or would not distinguish between a legal or illegal selection process," even after the court's August 1992 finding in the *Cook* case, the three unions withdrew from the competitive selection process last fall. In his written statement for the March 24 hearing, Philip Melzer, president of Local 2910, said the unions want the Library to:

☐ Commit to implementation of all the recommendations from consultant Cooke for all Library positions. "Thus far, the Library has followed only those recommendations related to job analysis and the development of an affirmative action plan," Mr. Melzer said.

☐ Furnish the labor organizations with information "that permits us to fill our legal obligations and responsibilities to the employees."

☐ Make a commitment to "the full utilization of its current employees in fulfilling its affirmative action obligations through establishment of a Library-wide training and professional development program." (Such a program is now being planned by LC.)

As its fourth condition, the labor organizations requested that the Subcommittee on Libraries and Memorials of the House Administration Committee "continue its oversight function throughout the [LC] remedial process that has commenced in order to comply with the judge's order" in the *Cook* case.

—*Gail Fineberg*

Edmund Cooke Jr. (left), a consultant, testified, as did James Morrison Jr., president of Morrison Associates.

Joyce Thorpe, one of the plaintiffs in *Cook v. Billington,* and Dennis Roth of the Congressional Research Employees Association also participated. *Photos by Jim Higgins*

Supreme Justice:
Sandra Day O'Connor Visits LC

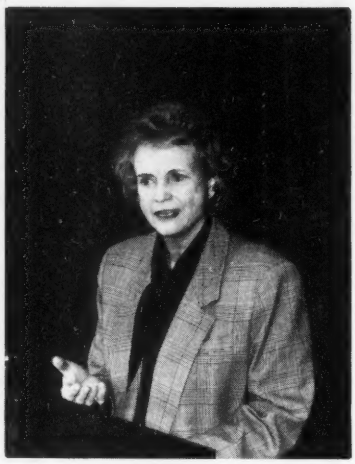
In a speech celebrating women's long struggle against the "cult of domesticity," Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor offered an informative and often humorous account of the quest for equality in the legal profession during her visit to the Library on March 16.

Part of the Library's celebration of Women's History Month, Justice O'Connor's visit was sponsored by the Federal Women's Program and several other library organizations. Speaking before a standing-room-only crowd, Justice O'Connor described the difficulties many women have faced in gaining legal representation and access, including the opportunity to practice law.

"Myra Bradwell, who studied law under her husband in Chicago, was refused admission to the Illinois bar in 1869," Justice O'Connor explained. "She was told that, as a married woman, her contracts were not binding." In its decision, the Illinois Supreme Court said that "God designed the sexes to occupy different spheres of action, and that it belonged to men to make, apply, and execute the laws." Other applicants met similar opposition.

In 1875 the Wisconsin Supreme Court prohibited Lavinia Goodell from becoming a lawyer, out of reluctance to "expose women to the brutal, repulsive and obscene events of courtroom life." Her presence there, the chief justice insisted, "would shock man's reverence for womanhood and relax the public's sense of decency." The audience laughed.

Justice O'Connor attributed society's longstanding prejudices against women in the workplace to the view that women were "fitted for motherhood and home life, compassionate, selfless, gentle, moral and pure" and that "their minds were attuned to art and religion, not logic."



"After graduating near the top of my class at Stanford, I was unable to obtain a position at any national law firm except as a legal secretary."

—Justice Sandra Day O'Connor

Even Clarence Darrow, whom she called "one of the most famous champions of unpopular causes," told female aspirants, "You can't be shining lights at the bar because you are too kind. You can never be corporate lawyers because you are not cold-blooded. You have not a high grade of intellect. I doubt you can ever make a living."

For many years, the Supreme Court upheld laws that discriminated against women, Justice O'Connor admitted wryly, citing as an example the 1948 case brought by Valentine Goesaert and three other women. The plaintiffs asked the court to overturn a Michigan statute that prohibited a woman from working as a bartender unless her father or husband owned the bar. The court ruled against them.

Justice O'Connor described the Supreme Court as a "reactive institution" that responds to societal changes rather than spearheading them. Thus, she explained, although the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments were passed in 1865–70 to ensure individuals' rights, they were not invoked to guarantee women's rights until the latter half of the 20th century.

Decisions during the early 1970s, such as *Reed v. Reed,* which struck down the practice of automatically appointing men to administer estates, began to show the court's changing view of women's rights. A flood of precedent-setting cases followed, including several that reflected women's growing independence by striking down statutes that failed to acknowledge their right to support themselves financially.

Justice O'Connor cited a Social Security act provision that was struck down in 1977. It allowed widows to collect survivors' benefits but did not extend this right to widowers. The court also, in 1979, struck down a state law that required men but not women to pay alimony.

These are only a few examples of Supreme Court cases whose outcomes reflected Supreme Court Justice Brennan's assertion that "there can be no doubt that our nation has had a long and unfortunate history of sex discrimination. Traditionally, such discrimination was rationalized by an attitude of 'romantic paternalism' which, in practical effect, put women, not on a pedestal, but in a cage," she quoted.

Justice O'Connor stressed that all of these landmark cases were decided only over the past 30 years. But in spite of numerous setbacks, individual trailblazers made progress—and established precedents. It took

Belva Lockwood, a New York lawyer, three attempts to gain passage of a bill in 1879 to become the first woman to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court. In 1884 she ran for president, reasoning, as Justice O'Connor explained, "that even though women could not vote, there was nothing to stop them from running for office." As the audience laughed, she added that even without the support of a female electorate, Lockwood received 4,149 votes.

Justice O'Connor cited the recent appointment of Janet Reno as the nation's first U.S. attorney general as another important "first" and paid tribute to Ms. Reno's predecessors, including Mabel Walker Willebrandt of Los Angeles, who, in the 1920s became one of the earliest assistant U.S. attorney generals. Willebrandt became known as "Prohibition Portia" for her thankless role in upholding the 18th Amendment.

The 1920s also saw the appointment of the first three female FBI agents; however, all three were asked to resign when J. Edgar Hoover became head of the agency.

As the "velvet curtain" of Victorian-era discrimination against women continued to lift in the 20th century, Justice O'Connor noted that she too once met discrimination in her chosen field.

"I myself, after graduating near the top of my class at Stanford Law School [in 1952], was unable to obtain a position at any national law firm, except as a legal secretary. Yet I have since had the privilege of serving as a state senator, a state judge and a Supreme Court Justice," she said.

Statistics show that women have made significant progress in all areas of the legal profession. The justice noted that women comprise almost 30 percent of lawyers in the United States and more than 40 percent of its law school graduates and added that, according to the American Bar Association, in 40 years, half the nation's attorneys will be female.

The LC Women's Ensemble performed in ethnic dress for the program. *Photos by Jim Higgins*

The list continues: "Women today . . . are gradually attaining other positions of legal power, representing 7.4 percent of judges, 25 percent of U.S. attorneys, 14 percent of state prosecutors, 20 percent of state legislators, 14 percent of mayors and city council members, 10.8 percent of U.S. Congress members, and of course," she added with a grin, "just over 11 percent of U.S. Supreme Court justices."

Justice O'Connor decried the tendency of "feminist commentators to ask . . . whether women have different styles, aptitudes or liabilities," in the way they practice law. She offered as examples a variety of comparisons being offered: that women attorneys are "more likely to focus on resolving a client's problem than vindicating a position"; a tendency for women to sacrifice their careers to family needs; and their concern with "public service or fostering community" over "individual achievement."

She said that her work on the bench has been analyzed in this vein. She warned that the tendency to ascribe specific behavior or points of view to practitioners based on gender "recalls old myths that we tried to put behind us."

Rather than assigning unique characteristics to women professionals, however positive they may be, the justice urged society to acknowledge that most professional women must juggle their careers with their traditional roles as homemakers and child rearers, a challenge most male professionals do not share.

"Men need not take time off from work to have a family—not even the bare minimum amount of time needed to deliver a child," she said, adding that "time spent at home cannot be billed to clients or spent making contacts at social or professional organizations.

"I myself have been thankful for the opportunity to experience a rich and fulfilling career as well as a close and supportive family life," she said. "I know the lessons I have learned in each have aided me in the other. As a result, I can revel both in the growth of my granddaughter and in the legal subtleties of the free exercise clause."

Justice O'Connor ended by quoting Jeanne Coyne, Oklahoma Supreme Court judge, who said, "Wise old men and wise old women reach the same conclusion. . . . that, whatever our gender or background, we all may become wise—wise through our different struggles and different victories, wise through work *-and* play, profession *and* family."

—Barbara Bryant

'Feminine Ingenuity':

Inventor and Historian Anne McDonald on Women's Inventions

Anne McDonald chats with a member of the audience after her lecture. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

The submarine telescope. A skirt that doubles as a life preserver. An automatic elevator. These are just a few of the many inventions created by women during the 18th century, a time when "feminine ingenuity" was not highly prized or even recognized by most of society. Other items include a pump-driven cow milking device, invented by Annie Chilton; a horse detacher and brake by Anna Baldwin; the folding paper grocery bag, courtesy of Margaret Knight; and the bifurcated skirt.

The *bifurcated skirt*?

"It was the only way women with their long skirts could ride a bicycle," explained Anne McDonald, author of *Feminine Ingenuity: Women and Invention in America* and several other works on women's inventions. An inventor herself, Ms. McDonald patented a device for hand knitting multiple strands of yarn without tangles.

She delivered her address, "Beyond Women's Sphere: Women Inventors Challenge the Stereotype," on March 11 at the Library. Her visit was sponsored by the Humanities and Social Sciences Division in cooperation with the Affirmative Action and Special Programs Office in celebration of Women's History Month.

"Concern over women's ability to move about comfortably led to an ingenious line of dresses which featured elaborate drawstrings and pulleys to increase free movement," said the author, who is currently writing a book about women's fitness. "The dress reform movement in the late 18th century led to the women's movement. After all, if you can't get around, how are you going to get anything done?"

Throughout her address, the historian stressed the link between suffrage for women and their ability not only to create new products but also to patent them, which was not an automatic right during the 19th century.

"Most of the successful female inventors in the 1800s were unmarried," Ms. McDonald explained. "Those who were [married] could not legally own property—which included patents." These would-be entrepreneurs faced many other societal hurdles. Funding and distribution of a new product is always a formidable task for an inventor, but for women, these hurdles were even higher.

"No one wanted to invest in a woman's ideas!" she exclaimed.

As an inventor, Ms. McDonald sympathized with her predecessors' frustrations, comparing their struggles with her experience working with a patent attorney. He refused to take her suggestions in filing her patent application and she was turned down twice by the Patent Office. She decided to apply again on her own and won a patent for her knitting invention.

"The lawyer's patronizing attitude reminded me of the remarks men used to make about women and business in the 19th century," she remarked. "They claimed that the typical woman couldn't do anything because she didn't have the right size brain and that allowing a woman to engage in serious thinking was detrimental to the [human] race, especially during certain times of the month. Such activity would hurt her organization because 'all of the blood flowed south'!

"Many people today don't seem to realize how much discrimination there was against women in the 19th century; they look on it as a modern phenomenon." She cited Gertrude Elion, who won a Nobel Prize in 1988 for her development of several anticancer drugs.

"Her male superiors said her appearance distracted researchers, and [they] tried to discourage her from working in a laboratory. But that didn't keep her from winning a top position" at a pharmaceuticals company.

According to Ms. McDonald, women who can devote most of their time to their research often find it easier to make important breakthroughs than those who must divide their time between research and care of home and family. Such support led to the invention of kevlar, a high-tensile material used in tires, Ms. McDonald said. "And three of the five inventors of the AIDs-fighting drug AZT were women."

The writer-inventor attributed her own success in "tinkering" to an independent and tolerant mother who had great faith in her.

"My mother was an engineer who graduated from Ohio State University in 1904. When I was in school, she had me transferred from home economics courses to manual arts—woodworking, shop, that kind of thing. It really improved my social life," she added with a laugh.

President Grover Cleveland said, " 'The biggest and best club a woman should patronize is her own home!' The women responded, 'We have tipped the teapot!' They wanted to rile things up."

—Anne McDonald, writer, inventor

The speaker expressed admiration for earlier female inventors, whose originality was not only discouraged but firmly dismissed, at times at the highest levels. She cited Grover Cleveland's reaction to the formation of women's clubs that supported and promoted women's concerns and achievements:

"The president said, 'The biggest and best club a woman should patronize is her own home!' The women responded, 'We have tipped the teapot!' They wanted to rile things up."

Throughout her talk, Ms. McDonald described her pleasure in researching the lives and achievements of female inventors and described some of the interesting—and sometimes eccentric—products they produced. There was Loie Fuller, a famous dancer and friend of Madame Curie, who decorated her dresses with radium to make them glow in the dark; Mary Kies, the first woman to obtain a patent for developing a method of weaving straw; and the actress Hedy Lamarr, who invented a device that detected sounds underwater.

"It's so exciting to read the inventors' own notes and diaries of their work," she explained. "You can track their progress toward a new discovery and learn what it was like for them to enter a traditionally hostile field."

In matters of business many men viewed—and still view—inventive females as a threat, she said.

"And those are only the ones we know about!" she added wistfully. "When I talked to people during a book tour around the country, people questioned me constantly about their relatives who were inventors. There are so many fascinating women and discoveries out there. I love reliving their work and learning more about them."

—*Barbara Bryant*

LC in the News

☐ During his April 1 address to the American Society of Newspaper Editors at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Md., President Bill Clinton discussed recent events in Russia and U.S. policies toward the former Soviet Union. He insisted that Russia's "rebirth" is "genuinely spiritual," and quoted Librarian James H. Billington's observation that, "evil has been transcended by repentance without revenge; innocent suffering in past gulags has been given redemptive value; and the amazingly nonviolent breakthrough of August 1991, which occurred on the Feast of the Transfiguration, was indeed a 'miracle' through which ordinary people rediscovered a moral dimension to their own lives."

☐ In the Feb. 1 issue of *Newsweek*, Kenneth L. Woodward described "glittering prizes" of the "Rome Reborn: The Vatican Library and Renaissance Culture" exhibition, noting the institution's ownership of Henry VIII's love letters to Anne Boleyn. He quoted Dr. Billington, who pointed out that through the exhibition we learn "the Renaissance Vatican was also a patron of literature, music, science, scholarship and the life of the mind in general."

Jim Sweeney of *The Journal* newspapers of suburban Washington on Feb. 12 described "Rome Reborn" as a "must-see for anyone interested in Renaissance history and art." Mr. Sweeney also pays homage to the newly renovated Great Hall, which he said seemed "designed just for the exhibit."

In its February issue, *Where/Washington* magazine accompanied its description of "the restored splendor of the Great Hall" with lavish photographs of the Jefferson Building's bronze statues and Members' Reading Room.

—*Barbara Bryant*

'An Articulate Traveler':

Exhibition and Symposium Pay Tribute to Geographer Kohl

More than a century after his death in 1878, historian, geographer and travel writer Johann Georg Kohl is recognized as one of the 19th century's most influential chroniclers of North American geography and exploration.

Although he spent only four years traveling through America (1854–1858), the German-born explorer undertook several trailblazing geographical studies that included the West, Gulf and East coasts and the Gulf Stream. He also wrote numerous articles and books describing his travels and the social and political aspects of the country that fascinated him and his countrymen.

On March 23, the Library of Congress held a symposium on Kohl's life and work, "Johann Georg Kohl as Geographer, Historian and Author," featuring several distinguished speakers who, along with the exhibit materials, were transported from Germany to Washington by the German Air Force. These scholars discussed several topics, including Kohl's status as a map collector and analyst, his popularity as a travel writer and his views on the Civil War and other aspects of American history. This event was followed by the opening in the foyer of the Library's Madison Building of a 121-item exhibition, "The Articulate Traveler: Johann Georg Kohl, Chronicler of the American Continents" and by a reception. The exhibition features several samples of the explorer's work—much of which was commissioned by the U.S. Coast Survey—and details about his travels in America and life in Germany. This celebration of Kohl's achievements is cosponsored by the Library of Congress, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Cultural Foundation of the German Länder. The exhibition will close at the Library on June 27 and open in Bremen in late September. A catalog featuring selected items from Kohl's collected works and essays on his travels may be purchased from the Library of Congress Gift Shop.

Countess Ute Baudissin; Hans-Albrecht Koch; Peter Wapnewski, vice president, Goethe-Institut Central Office Munich; and Margrit Krewson discuss Kohl's work during the March 23 symposium. *Photos by Jim Higgins*

Hans-Albrecht Koch, director of the Bremen State and University Library, Margrit B. Krewson, German/Dutch area specialist in the Library's European Division, and John A. Wolter, guest curator of the exhibition and former chief of the Geography and Map Division, edited the catalog. Ms. Krewson coordinated the Kohl celebration and also arranged the loan of 26 items from the Bremen State and University Library for the exhibition, which was mounted under the direction of Gene Roberts of the Library of Congress's Interpretive Programs Office. The Saxon State Library in Dresden also provided several rare objects from its collections.

Dr. Billington opened the symposium, explaining that 474 of the manuscript copies of maps that Kohl executed, at the behest of the U.S. Congress, were transferred from the State Department to the Library of Congress in 1903. The Kohl Collection is now housed in the Geography and Map Division.

The director of the Goethe-Institut Washington, Countess Ute Baudissin, offered a brief description of Kohl's life and accomplishments, tracing his early life in Bremen, his travels through Europe, Russia and America and his impressive collections of maps and many publications.

As Dr. Koch pointed out in his presentation, Kohl is known for his contributions to theoretical and historical geography but is remembered chiefly for his travel literature, much of which was translated into several languages. Most of Kohl's compatriots were fascinated by stories and descriptions of America,

and the "articulate traveler" did his best to oblige them.

Dr. Koch explained in his paper, "To Observe, Educate and Entertain," that "everything he observed he described in great detail for the benefit of his reading public: landscape, animals, settlements, history, language, institutions, politics, economy, material culture, clothing, customs and traditions."

Discussing the writer's *Travels in Canada and Through the States of Pennsylvania and New York,* published in 1856, Dr. Koch described Kohl's "multitude of interests, such as West Point, the upper Hudson Valley, Catholic institutions, the establishment of libraries, lakes and ports, runaway slaves, Niagara Falls and the woods of Pennsylvania."

Kohl inveighed against the " 'intolerable' Fugitive Law, because it closed off asylum in the North for the runaway slave," Dr. Koch explained.

Kohl also wrote sympathetically about the Ojibway Indians of northern Wisconsin in *Kitchi-Gami,* a book-length account that has been hailed as a landmark study in ethnology and cultural geography with a distinctly European perspective.

As Dr. Wolter said in his study on Kohl's travels in America, *Progress of Discovery,* American ethnologists of the time tended to emphasize the differences among Indians and Euro-Americans, while "Kohl related the Ojibway legends to show how small the difference was between us all."

Thomas Elsman of the University of Bremen offered more details about Kohl's interest in slavery in his address "How Will This End?: Johann Georg Kohl and the American Civil War." He described the traveler's correspondence with Henry Wadsworth Longfellow from 1854 to 1866, which contributed to a series of seven articles on American cities such as Boston and Cambridge in *Allgemeine Zeitung* in 1861.

Kohl predicted the losses the Civil War would inflict on the United States and sided openly with the North in his writings on the subject. He published several pieces about battle sites on the American East Coast and New Orleans' strategic importance to the conflict.

Dr. Elsman said, "Kohl's essays are not actual descriptions of the current war situation . . . but rather are complex military, geographical, strategic and action-oriented analyses of the East Coast and portions of the adjacent territory." He suggested two military plans, both of which, according to Dr. Elsman, "anticipated the combined land and sea battles and the division of Confederate territory" and were based "in part on his work for the United States Coast Survey as well as on the works of geographers who had mapped the east coast for defense purposes. . . . It is impressive how emphatically Kohl insisted on the strategic significance of Fort

A guest at the Kohl reception takes a closer look at one of the exhibition items; Dr. Billington, Countess Baudissin and German Ambassador Immo Stabreit enjoy the reception.

Hatteras, N.C., Port Royal, S.C.; and Fort Pulaski, Ga., all of which the Confederacy captured by the middle of 1862."

Dietrich Denecke of the University of Göttingen, paid tribute to Kohl's visionary approach to theoretical geography, describing the geographer's belief that "human settlements are dependent on the topographical features of the Earth." Commissioned by the U.S. Coast Survey to conduct studies of the East and West coasts of America and the Gulf Stream, Kohl conducted "well-organized forays in 1853–54 into European archives" and copied "almost 800 maps for use in his own study of the geographical discovery and exploration of America." Although neither his huge collection of maps nor his history of the discovery of America were published, Dr. Denecke saluted Kohl's skillful analysis of several items in his collection, including the two oldest general American maps, dated 1527 and 1529. "The organization of [Kohl's] material as well as the arrangement of the maps of North America in the text are exemplary."

Commentator Michael Conzen of the University of Chicago said, "We have before us a picture of a man of many talents; a typical 19th century *savant*, but one endowed with restless energy, superior observational powers and a knack for popular writing. During a four-year sojourn in the United States, he brought a distinctive geographical perspective to bear on observations about American life and thus deserves inclusion in a small but worthy group of superior European commentators on America, not least for his perceptive and advanced reporting and interpreting of Indian cultures."

In closing, Dr. Billington hailed the exhibition as a way "to celebrate the German contribution to American life that is represented in the German-language collections of the Library of Congress."

—Barbara Bryant

American ethnologists of the time tended to emphasize the differences among Indians and Euro-Americans, while "Kohl related the Ojibway legends to show how small the difference was between us all."

—John Wolter,
guest curator and former
Geography and Map Division Chief

"Everything [Kohl] observed he described in great detail for the benefit of his reading public: landscape, animals, settlements, history, language, institutions, politics, economy, material culture, clothing, customs and traditions."

—Hans-Albrecht Koch,
Bremen State and
University Library

The Future Of German Libraries

In charting the health of countries in Eastern Europe, historians, political scientists and others rely on a variety of statistical indicators such as gross domestic product, trade, currency value and cost-of-living figures, along with the daily headlines on politics and other current events.

But, said Dr. Wolfgang Frühauf, director of the Saxon State Library in Dresden, analysts would do well to consider other, more intellectual changes as well. A newly independent country's future may well be reflected in—or even depend upon—how successful its leaders are in educating its citizens for participation in the "global village."

Dr. Frühauf spoke on March 22 in the Pickford Theater on "The Development of Academic Libraries in the New German States Since Unification." His speech could become a paradigm not only of the future of the reunited Germany's libraries, but also of the future of the nation.

His address was cosponsored by the Library of Congress Collections Development Office, the European Division and the LC Professional Association German Language Table. Margrit B. Krewson, German/Dutch area specialist in the European Division, arranged Dr. Frühauf's visit to the Library.

Dr. Frühauf began his career working at a major academic publishing house in the former East Germany for several years before becoming director of the School of Education's library in Dresden; in 1989 he was appointed deputy director and in 1990 became the director of the Saxon State Library, a major cultural institution established in 1556.

Among the Saxon State Library's holdings from the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries is a rare imprint of

the Mainz Psalter, produced by Johannes Gutenberg; the original music manuscript of Johann Sebastian Bach's *Mass in H Major* (with Kyrie and Gloria), circa 1733; a sketchbook by Albrecht Dürer; and an extensive collection of original manuscripts by Martin Luther.

After reunification, the Saxon State Library and many others in the former East Germany were threatened, Dr. Frühauf said, by "a noncompetitive economy, high national debt and a shattered infrastructure.

"Financial subsidies are needed in such proportions that even West Germany has difficulty delivering such assistance," he added. "According to current projections, it will take many years to complete German economic and social unification." However, a "free approach to teaching and society's needs flourishes," which has helped to spark new life in universities and academic libraries. Academic disciplines in the social sciences and humanities that had been neglected under communist rule are growing, and technical universities are becoming full universities; there are now 16, up from nine.

Wolfgang Frühauf: "Financial subsidies are needed in such proportions that even West Germany has difficulty delivering such assistance. It will take many years to complete economic and social unification. ***Photo by Yusef El-Amin***

In the past, libraries have suffered. Since the Saxon State Library's elegant baroque building was destroyed in 1945, the institution has occupied barracks in an army compound on the edge of Dresden, "which until recently was surrounded by the Russian Army."

Other difficulties faced by East German libraries included inadequate funding for acquisitions and the absence of computer technology, copying machines and telecommunications equipment. Until recently, only a few libraries had even minimal access to on-line cataloging; domestic on-line data bases did not exist and few libraries could afford international sources.

But, thanks to eastern Germany's large supply of highly trained staff and federally sponsored national library planning and financial support, experts in the West are helping their Eastern colleagues make rapid progress.

Many challenges lie ahead. Employees must "learn new technologies, new rules and new management styles," he pointed out. "But a great deal has been accomplished, resulting in a higher level of service to the reader. Thus, many East German libraries once again have become institutions that share their resources."

—Barbara Bryant

LC Offers New Access to 3,500 Native American Images

Geronimo

An enlarged group of photographs of Native Americans is now available for research at the Library of Congress. The Prints and Photographs Division recently completed the processing and cataloging of 3,500 images of American Indians photographed over an 85-year period ending in the 1940s. The images are now accessible to researchers in the Library's Madison Building.

The earliest image in the collection is dated 1863. Most were made between 1890 and 1920. Nearly all of the photographs were produced for commercial purposes and were deposited in the Library for copyright protection.

Most newly available photographs are silver gelatin prints. Images depict ceremonies, dances, games, domestic tasks, objects, and structures. Many tribal leaders are portrayed, including Geronimo, Red Cloud and Rain in the Face. While there is no printed list of these holdings, specific queries can be addressed to: Reference Staff, Prints and Photographs Division Reading Room, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540–4843. Advance appointments may be made for study of this collection.

'Scrolls from the Dead Sea':
The Library's Exhibition Opens

by Guy Lamolinara

"I think that it's very appropriate for a library to be hosting this exhibition, because it gets at what knowledge really is, how it gets passed on to us over the centuries and how we go about discovering our own past."

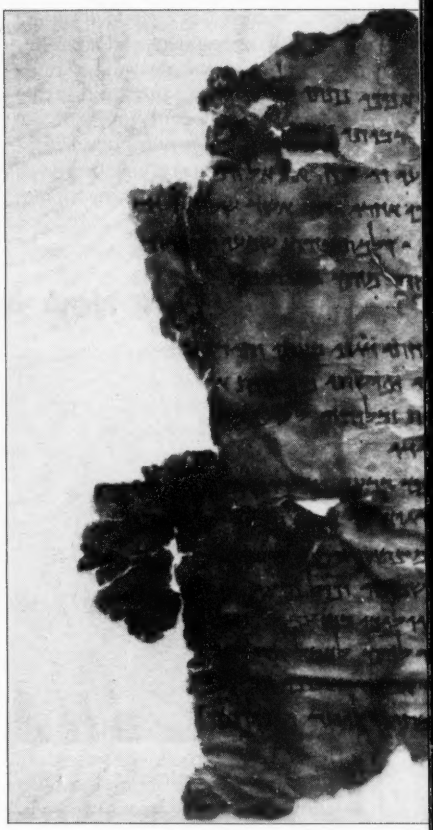
So said Irene U. Burnham, head of the Interpretive Programs Office, who, along with her staff, is directing the presentation of "Scrolls from the Dead Sea: The Ancient Library of Qumran and Modern Scholarship."

This major Library exhibition was made possible by a generous grant from the Project Judaica Foundation with additional support from Hilton International. Delta Air Lines is the official carrier for the exhibition.

"In December 1991 we were approached by representatives of the Israel Antiquities Authority," where most of the scrolls are stored, "about the possibility of a Dead Sea Scrolls exhibition," said Michael W. Grunberger, the exhibition curator and head of the Library's Hebraic Section. "We contacted Dr. Billington, and he immediately agreed that we ought to mount such an exhibition."

This exhibition is more than just a chance for people to see some of the 2,000-year-old scroll fragments that were discovered in 1947. It is also an opportunity to become better acquainted with the intellectual challenges—and the controversies—that have consumed scholars for more than 40 years. Thousands of articles and hundreds of books have been written on the scrolls in every language.

Although the scrolls will be seen thousands of miles from the site of their discovery in the caves of Qumran, near Jerusalem, they will be presented in the context in which they were found.



Pictures from an excavation: Jar with lid (first century C.E.) (left); some of the scrolls were found by Bedouin shepherds in 1947 in cylindrical pottery jars of this type, which are unknown elsewhere. The discovery of these singular vessels in the Qumran excavations as well as in the caves, where they held scrolls, is considered by many to be convincing evidence of the link between the settlement and the caves. These jars, as well as the other pottery vessels recovered at Qumran, are probably of local manufacture; this large goblet-shaped vessel (right) was produced on a lathe, probably in Jerusalem, in the first century C.E., and is characterized by its excellent workmanship; it is surprising that an ancient lathe was capable of supporting and working such a large and heavy stone block; the manuscript at right is the larger of two unrelated fragments of the Hosea Commentary found in Cave 4. The script of this manuscript, which is identical to that of a commentary on Psalms, belongs to the rustic semi-formal type of the Herodian era; this text is a commentary (Hebrew: *pesher*) on the biblical verses of Hosea 2:8–14. In the interpretation of the biblical text there are both eschatological and historical allusions. The verse refers to the relation of God, the husband, to Israel, the unfaithful wife. In commentary the unfaithful ones have been led astray by "the man of the lie." The affliction befalling those led astray is famine. Though the famine could be a metaphor it may well be a reference to an actual drought referred to in historical sources. The Hosea Commentary was copied late first century B.C.E. The manuscript measures 6¾ by 6½ inches. *All Photos courtesy the Israel Antiquities Authority*

"One of the goals of the exhibition is to have you understand the world in which the scrolls were created," said Ms. Burnham. For example, persons entering the Madison Building gallery will see a giant photomural of the desert environs of Qumran and the excavation site.

Ms. Burnham and Dr. Grunberger traveled to Israel last year during the early preparations. "An exhibition person believes that you cannot separate content from visual presentation. If you do, you will not have as good an exhibition," said Ms. Burnham. "For example, 'Scrolls from the Dead Sea' depends a lot on what Israel and the Dead Sea area look like. And having visitors to the Library see what the area looks like will give them a fuller understanding of the scrolls' significance."

It is generally believed by many scholars that members of the sect living near the caves of Qumran were Essenes, who lived an ascetic, celibate life, writing their scrolls and then storing them. Visitors will see the linen wrapping in which some of the scrolls were found and the jars in which some were stored. These and other artifacts found in the caves—and on display—will bring visitors closer to the Dead Sea community.

One of Ms. Burnham's goals for the exhibition is to present the different views of the site where the scrolls were found, who produced them and what the scrolls mean. For example, the exhibition text near the photos of the Qumran archaeological site will note that scholars variously believe it was a Roman fortress, a pottery factory or perhaps a winter villa. "I think we would not serve the visitor very well if we did not present all sides," said Ms. Burnham.

The same is true for the scrolls. Opinions on their interpretation will be seen next to the display of a particular scroll. Ms. Burnham's trip to Israel helped her to decide that this kind of comprehensive approach was imperative to the success of "Scrolls from the Dead Sea." She and Dr. Grunberger had a chance to meet with some of the scroll scholars working at the Israel Antiquities Authority.

"It was clear that the minute you said anything definite about any one of the aspects of the scrolls that somebody—even if they themselves were the ones to tell you the 'definitive' story—was going to say, 'Yes, but you can't say that for sure,' " Ms. Burnham said.

The visit also gave Ms. Burnham a clearer picture of the monumental task that the scroll scholars have undertaken. "It was obvious that not only does one have to be a strong scholar, but also adept" at piecing together the thousands of fragments into places where they might plausibly belong.

What does Ms. Burnham hope visitors will get out of the exhibition?

"I hope they walk away with a sense of wondering about the past, about how miraculous it is that these items have survived for 2,000 years, and about the different theories on the scrolls," Ms. Burnham replied. "I also hope viewers get some insight into how the scholars work.

"And, of course, I hope visitors go away with the satisfaction that they have finally seen the Dead Sea Scrolls that they have heard so much about for so long."

"Scrolls from the Dead Sea: The Ancient Library of Qumran and Modern Scholarship" runs April 29 through Aug. 1. For hours and ticket information, see page 167.

Scrolls in the exhibition include:

☐ The Psalm scroll (copied between 30 and 50 C.E.), found in 1956, was first unrolled in 1961. One of the longer texts to be found at Qumran, its surface is the thickest of any of the scrolls—possibly of calfskin rather than of sheepskin, which was the common writing material at Qumran. It is a liturgical collection of psalms and hymns, comprising parts of 41 biblical psalms.

☐ The Community Rule (copied late first century B.C.E.-early first century C.E.) was called the Manual of Discipline. It contains the set of regulations ordering the way of life of the *yahad*, i.e., the group within the Judean Desert sect that chose to live communally and whose members lived by strict rules of conduct.

Conserving History:
LC and Antiquities Authority Join on Scrolls Project

The exhibition "Scrolls from the Dead Sea" has drawn on the expertise of the Library's conservation staff in collaborative efforts with the Israel Antiquities Authority to satisfy the conservation needs for this major loan exhibition.

"From the time the scroll fragments leave Israel to the time they return, we expect them to stay in the same housing," said Doris A. Hamburg, head of the Paper Conservation Section in the Library's Conservation Office. After the exhibition closes Aug. 1, the scrolls and artifacts will travel for a display at New York Public Library. Early next year, they will be on exhibit at the M.H. de Young Memorial Museum in San Francisco, and from there go back to Israel.

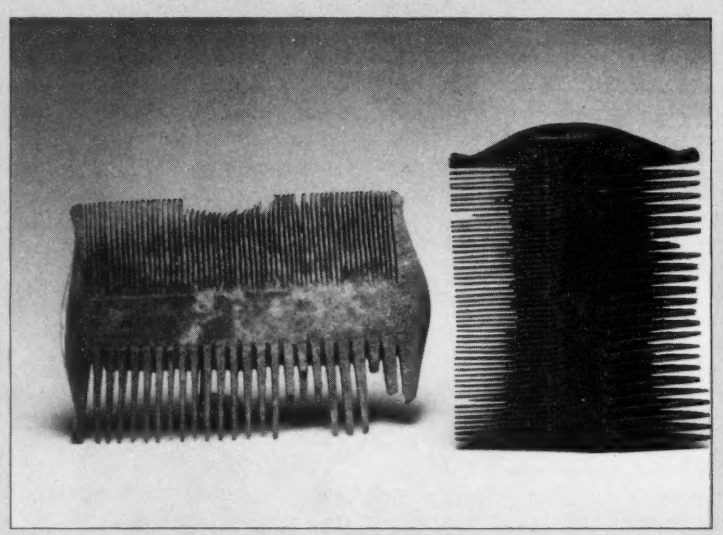
The housings consist of 10 layers, including ultraviolet-filtering Plexiglass, linen cloth, acid-free board and polypropylene corrugated board. "The materials that were chosen for the housings were prepared here in Conservation, by Annlinn Grossmann," a paper conservator, said Ms. Hamburg.

"Each fragment itself is housed between two layers of very stable, polyester netting, one with the fibers oriented horizontally and one diagonally, to avoid a moire effect. Then, in Israel, conservators pulled out fibers from another piece of the netting and used them to sew around the fragment to hold it in place," Ms. Grossmann explained.

"When I traveled to Israel in preparation for the exhibition, I proposed our idea for the housing system," said Ms. Hamburg. "Then, after we discussed it and came to a final design, we assembled the materials at the Library and brought them to Israel.

"All the materials selected are stable and will hold up very well over time," she added. "They were included in the housing to help buffer changes in conditions such as humidity and temperature, because we are concerned about maintaining a stable environment during the whole exhibit period."

This scroll (above) (late second century-early first century B.C.E.) was discovered in 1956, when a group of Ta'amireh Bedouin happened on Cave 11. It was first unrolled 14 years later at the Israel Museum in Jerusalem. A single scribe penned the text in an inconsistent hand, at times patient with the task, at times careless. Inscribed in this scroll are parts of the final chapters of Leviticus, chapters 22–27. The text is similar to the traditional text of the Hebrew Bible and proves that little change occurred over the centuries; (below) similar to most of the ancient combs, these are two-sided, one side having closely spaced teeth for straightening the hair; the opposite side had a greater density of teeth for delousing. The combs are made of boxwood.



But before the materials for the housings could be discussed, conservation experts had to determine whether the 12 scrolls and other artifacts would be able to withstand the stresses of travel and exhibition. "When something is selected by a curator for display it goes through several reviews, including one by conservators, to determine if it can be safely put on exhibit and if it needs treatment or to be rehoused," Ms. Hamburg said.

"The scroll fragments are in very fragile condition," she continued. "each one was reviewed for its condition, and if there was a need for reinforcement, that was given to the scroll. The ones that were chosen for the display were deemed to be sufficiently stable to be able to travel.

"But they are very fragile, and that is why we have taken such great care in considering how they would be displayed."

Conservators at the Israel Antiquities Authority have also had to deal with the ravages of previous attempts at "restoration," notably the use of cellophane tape on the fragments. "There has been a major effort by the conservation team in Israel to remove those tapes," said Ms. Hamburg. "I think people didn't realize in the 1950s, when probably a lot of the tape was applied, how the material changes over time. We see stains on some of the scrolls, and the [tape] residues can be very difficult to remove."

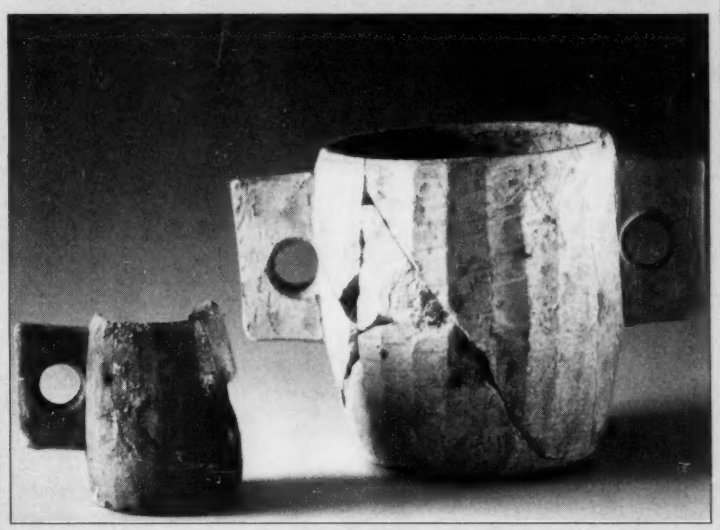
An 18th century North African Torah scroll is one of the items in the exhibition from LC's collections that required conservation, as did an old map of the region. The Library also will be displaying some memos from 1949, when three Dead Sea Scrolls were shown at LC.

The scroll will receive some reinforcement on its backing and a hole will be repaired in a place that will be on view; only a portion of the scroll will be unrolled for the exhibition. One might think that simply placing an object on display would not put stress on the object, but this is not the case. "It's not just a question of the object's sitting there," explained Ms. Hamburg. "For example, right now, in preparing and planning the exhibit, we're opening it and closing it, and it will be opened and closed to go on display, so that's one area where the problems can come in.

"And sometimes things, like a book, are displayed open and at an angle, so you have to think about how that angle and gravity put stress on the binding or the pages."

Added Margaret R. Brown, senior paper conservator, "So we would advise and make a decision, for example, on what type of cradle should be used to display a book and at what degree it can be safely opened. Sometimes, we advise that

Stone vessels, usually manufactured of easily workable soft limestone, are commonly found in the Jerusalem area in the late Second Temple period. They are abundant in Qumran in a variety of shapes and sizes, exhibiting fine, expert workmanship. Chisel marks may be seen. The widespread use of these stone vessels is particularly evident since their discovery in the excavations of the Jewish Quarter in Jerusalem of the Second Temple Period. Some of these vessels served the same function as ceramic vessels and some had particular shapes and functions. Although the raw material is common in Jerusalem, the cost of production was, no doubt, far greater than that of pottery vessels. The reason for their existence can be found in Jewish ritual law, or *halakha*. Stone—as opposed to pottery—does not become ritually unclean. Jewish law maintains that pottery vessels that have become ritually unclean must be broken never to be used again, whereas, in similar circumstances, stone vessels retain their purity and need not be discarded. The flourishing manufacture of stone vessels came to an end in the wake of the destruction of the Second Temple in 70 C.E. These limestone measuring cups (first century C.E.) were pared with a knife or adz and their surface was left unsmoothed. The vertical handles rule out the possibility that they might have been produced on a rotating lathe.



an object is so brittle that it should not be exhibited. Or in the case of an item we are loaning to another institution, if they cannot meet our conservation standards, then we will not lend it."

Lighting in the display cases was also an important consideration in the plans of LC's conservators. The illumination level is low, and bulbs are activated by the approach of the viewer via infrared sensors, so that the scrolls will not be exposed to light unnecessarily. Electronic monitors provide continuous monitoring of humidity and temperature conditions inside the cases. An elaborate electronic surveillance security system is being used.

When the scroll fragments are finally returned to Israel next year, after traveling to New York and San Francisco, they will once again take their place among the thousands of other fragments that have fascinated scholars and the public alike since their discovery in 1947.

—Guy Lamolinara

The Judean Desert has yielded a fair number of leather objects, permitting study of ancient tanning techniques. Water skins, large bags, pouches, purses, sandals and garments have been found in the varied Judean Desert sites. The majority of leather objects are of sheepskin; a few pieces, particularly those used as patches, are of goatskin and calfskin. The skins were vegetable tanned, mostly with gall and pomegranates. This sandal sole is of the *soleae* type, well known in the area. Intact sandals of this type were found at Masada in the Cave of Letters, all in the same region, though representing a range of several countries. This sole is made up of three layers, secured with leather bindings. Through slits situated near the heel, tabs entered the upper sole. The upper part of each was pierced by two vertical slits through which the main strap was threaded. The two ends of the main strap were then threaded into a slit on the upper part of the sandals, near the toe, where they were tied, holding the foot onto the sole.

Archaeologists Travel to Library For Exhibition

Although the Dead Sea Scrolls may be the best known archaeological objects held at the Israel Antiquities Authority (IAA), they are by no means the only ones.

"The Dead Sea Scrolls take up a lot of *our* time, but they do not take up the time of all the employees of the Authority," said Ayala Sussmann, an archaeologist at the IAA in Jerusalem who is writing the exhibition catalog for "Scrolls from the Dead Sea."

"There are archaeological digs going on all over Israel," added Ruth Peled, also an IAA archaeologist, who oversees the cataloging and storage of all antiquities held at the Authority. Ms. Peled and Ms. Sussmann were at the Library in March during preparations for the exhibition.

The Israel Antiquities Authority oversees all archaeological "digs" done in Israel. The IAA has divided the nation into a grid, with each square covering an area of 10,000 meters. The agency periodically publishes a comprehensive report, the *Survey of Israel,* on activities and discoveries in each of these areas. Ms. Sussmann supervises the *Survey* and two other publications: a general-interest periodical and a more scholarly one, in addition to monographs. Although the IAA oversees the publication of the Dead Sea Scrolls, Oxford University Press is the official publisher.

"We have digs going on all the time," said Ms. Peled. We give the license for the digs and we also issue building permits. We clear a proposed site for new construction, because so often in Israel, you come across antiquities on the sites."

It is also the job of Ms. Peled and others at the IAA to balance the needs of scholars with the need to ensure that the scrolls remain in their present state. "Very rarely does

a scroll scholar work with the actual fragment," she explained. "They are working with photographs of the fragments."

Added Ms. Sussmann: "For example, only if the fragment is creased, and you want to be sure you know what you are looking at, would you go to the original. We try to prevent that as much as possible because we want them handled as little as possible.

"These are very delicate materials, you know. Two thousand years old," she continued. "There isn't much experience with their preservation."

The loan of 12 scrolls to the Library is the first time the IAA has released the materials since they came under Israeli control after the 1967 Six-Day War. "Our director was very anxious that people get a chance to see the scrolls," said Ms. Peled. "There is a craving to see them, and the director thought it was a fine idea" that they come to America.

Ms. Sussmann agreed: "We have things to show and we want to show them. It is no secret that some people think we are hiding them, but it's not the case. We don't have anything to hide. We want the public to see what we do."

—*Guy Lamolinara*

Ticket Information

"Scrolls from the Dead Sea: The Ancient Library of Qumran and Modern Scholarship " opens April 29 in the Library's Madison Building.

The exhibition will be open to the public 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Saturday, and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Sunday, through August 1.

Large crowds are expected. Advance tickets are available and required. A limited number of same-day tickets will be distributed free, one-half hour before the opening, at the Independence Avenue entrance to the Madison Building, which is at First and Independence Ave. SE.

The Library itself charges no fees for any of its exhibitions. However, advance tickets are available through TicketMaster. These can be obtained for a convenience charge of $2.50 per ticket at all Hecht's department stores in the Washington-Baltimore area.

Phone orders are also accepted. Call (202) 432-SEAT in the Washington area, (410) 481-SEAT in the Baltimore area. All other areas call toll free at (800) 551-SEAT. There is a service charge of $3.50 per ticket plus $1 per order.

The Independence Avenue entrance to the building is barrier-free and the exhibition is accessible for persons with disabilities.

There is an optional audio tour of the exhibition, for $2.50, and may be reserved through TicketMaster when arranging for advance tickets. The audio tour may also be rented at the Library, if available.

A free coat check will be available; visitors should not enter with large personal belongings. No photographs will be allowed of the exhibition objects.

School groups should contact the Office of Educational Programs at (202) 707-3302 to make arrangements. The office will train teachers to take their classes through the exhibition.

Pottery found at the site, as well as coins and written material, allow for the establishment of a relative and an absolute chronological and cultural framework. The pottery found in the Dead Sea area disclosed many facets of the Qumran story. Pottery from caves and openings in the cliffs surrounding Qumran proved to be identical to that excavated at the Qumran site itself. The site seems to have been a regional center; most likely one pottery workshop at the site supplied the entire area. The repertory of ceramic finds from Qumran is limited and, apart from a large number of cylindrical scroll jars, consists chiefly of modest items of daily use—small jugs, flasks, drinking cups, cooking pots, serving dishes and bowls. A storeroom found during the excavation contained more than a thousand pottery items arranged by type: cooking, serving, pouring, drinking and dining vessels. This stack of plates was uncovered at Qumran.

The Dead Sea Scrolls:
A Short List of References

Selected by Cheryl Adams and Pablo Calvan, reference specialists in the Humanities and Social Sciences Division, from material provided by Michael W. Grunberger, head of the Hebraic Section.

Transcriptions, Reproductions and Reconstructions

The Dead Sea scrolls on microfiche : a comprehensive facsimile edition of the texts from the Judean Desert / edited by E. Tov ; printed catalog by S. Reed.
Coming to Hebraic Section

A Facsimile edition of the Dead Sea scrolls / prepared with an introduction and index by Robert H. Eisenman and James M. Robinson. – Washington : Biblical Archaeology Society, 1991. – 2 v. : chiefly facsims.
BM487.A05 1991 <Hebraic>
Introd. in English: facsims. primarily in Hebrew and Aramaic.

"And thou shalt bind them for a sign upon thy hand, and they shall be for frontlets between thine eyes" (Deuteronomy 6:8) was practiced by Jews literally from early times. In the Second Temple period the sages established that the *tefillin*, or phylacteries (amulets in Greek) would include four scriptural passages inscribed on parchment placed in a boxlike container made of black leather. The phylacteries would be worn during weekday morning prayers, one on the left arm and the other on the forehead. These would serve as a sign and as a reminder that the Lord had brought the children of Israel out of Egypt (Exodus 13:9, 16). Though the custom was known from Second Temple sources, Qumran has provided the earliest remains of *tefillin*, both of the leather containers and the inscribed strips of parchment. The scripture verses had been penned in minuscule, though clear, characters on the elongated writing material, which was folded over to fit the minute compartments. As a rule, phylacteries include four verses, two from Exodus (13:1–10; 13:11–16) and two from Deuteronomy (6:4–9, 11:13–21), that refer directly to the "sign upon thy hand" and the "frontlets between thine eyes" alluded to in the "Hear, O Israel" passage. The Qumran phylacteries are indeed similar to those based on late Rabbinic tradition, although there are minor variations.

A Preliminary edition of the unpublished Dead Sea scrolls : the Hebrew and Aramaic texts from Cave Four / Ben Zion Wacholder, Martin G. Abegg, editors. – Washington : Biblical Archaeology Society, c1991- <c1992>. – v. <1-2>.
BM488.5.A1 1991 <Hebraic>

The Scroll of the War of the Sons of Light against the Sons of Darkness / [edited by Yigael Yadin ; translated by B. and C. Rabin]. – [London] : Oxford University Press, 1962. – 387 p.
BM488.W3 A283

Scrolls from Qumran cave I : the great Isaiah scroll, the order of the community, the pesher to Habakkuk. – Jerusalem : Albright Institute of Archaeological Research, 1972. – 163 p.
BM487.A05 1972

The Temple scroll / edited by Yigael Yadin. – Jerusalem : Israel Exploration Society, 1977-1983. – 3 v. in 4 : ill.
BM488.T44 A3 1983
Translation of Megilat-ha-mikdash.
Contents: v. 1. Introduction – v. 2. Text and commentary – v. 3. Plates and text ; supplementary plates (2 v.)

General Sources

Cross, Frank Moore.
The ancient library of Qumran and modern Biblical studies. – Garden

City, N.Y. : Doubleday, 1958.–196 p.
BM175.Q6 C7

The Dead Sea scrolls : forty years of research / edited by Devorah Dimant and Uriel Rappaport. – Leiden ; New York : E.J. Brill, c1992. – 370 p.
BM487.D44 1992

The Dead Sea scrolls in English / [edited by] G. Vermes. – 3rd ed. – London ; New York : Penguin, 1987. – 320 p.
BM487.A3 1987

Fitzmyer, Joseph A.
The Dead Sea scrolls : major publications and tools for study. – Rev. ed. – Atlanta : Scholars Press, c1990. – 246 p.
Z6371.D4 F58 1990

Fitzmyer, Joseph A.
Responses to 101 questions on the Dead Sea scrolls. – New York : Paulist Press, 1992. – 201 p.
BM487.F55 1992

Flusser, David.
Judaism and the origins of Christianity. – Jerusalem : Magnes Press, Hebrew University, c1988. – 725 p.
BM487.F58 1988

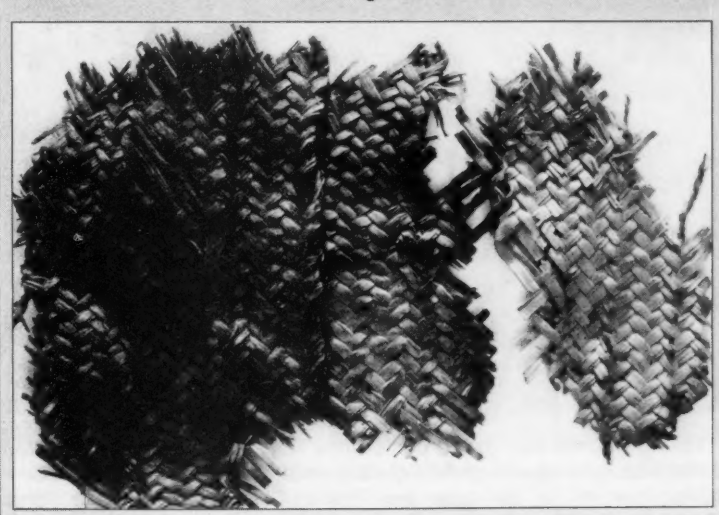
Qumran and the history of the biblical text / edited by Frank Moore Cross and Shemaryahu Talmon. – Cambridge, Mass. : Harvard University Press, 1975. – 415 p.
BM487.Q58

Scrolls from the Dead Sea : an exhibition of scrolls and archeological artifacts from the collections of the Israel Antiquities Authority / [edited by] Ayala Sussmann and Ruth Peled. – Washington : Library of Congress in association with the Israel Antiquities Authority, 1993.
[BM487.S37 1993]
Not yet in LC
Catalog issued in conjunction with an exhibition held at the Library of Congress, Apr. 29–Aug. 1, 1993.

Understanding the Dead Sea scrolls : a reader from the Biblical archaeology review / edited by Hershel Shanks. – New York : Random House, c1992. – 336 p.
BM487.U49 1992

Vaux, Roland de, 1903–1971.
Archaeology and the Dead Sea scrolls. – London : published for the British Academy by the Oxford University Press, 1973. – 142 p.
DS110.Q8 V313 1973
English translation from the French.

Basketry and cordage represent major types of perishable finds to be retrieved in this arid part of Israel. These basketry fragments are made of palm fronds, a material convenient for basket- and mat-making, especially at locations in which palm dates grow. The technique employed in their making is a type of plaiting that was most popular during Roman times and remained as such through the following centuries. A variant of this technique is used in the Near East to this very day. Basketry remains of the plaited weave have been found in almost every site in the Dead Sea region, due to the exceptionally arid conditions prevailing in this area. Several baskets and mats survived intact within the caves, thus furnishing fresh technological data. The Qumran plaited basket, as interpreted from complete specimens found in the Cave of Letters, is made of a single plait composed of weavers coiled round from the base to the rim. The wound plait was not sewn together but the rounds were corded together during the weaving. In the complete basket the cord is not visible but forms a sort of ridge running between the rounds. Each basket has two arched handles made of palm-fiber rope. Much ingenuity is displayed in their technique and in the manner of their attachment to the rims. The handles were attached by passing reinforcing cords down through the plaiting. Additional cords provided further support to the whole structure. Basket ware was probably common in various household activities. However, in times of need, baskets and mats also served for collecting bones and skulls of the dead.



News from the Center for the Book:

Crisis in Russian Book Culture Discussed at LC Conference

"We are witnessing a region of vibrant cultures that are struggling to redefine themselves. The written word has always been vital to the culture. Economic and political concerns dominate the discussions right now and that's understandable, but there will be no happy ending without a cultural and spiritual rebirth. This will only happen through the written word—which has always been vital to Russian culture."

So said Blair Ruble of the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies at the start of an international conference, "Publishing and Book Culture in Russia and the New States: Challenges for the West," held at the Library of Congress on March 9–10.

Taking a break during the conference were (top, from left): Russian author Vassily Aksyonov, John Cole and Antonia Bouis of the Soros Foundation; (bottom) Dr. Billington and Charles Ellis of John Wiley & Sons. *Photos by Jim Higgins*

Problems afflicting Russian publishing and book culture were highlighted at the conference, which drew 70 participants, including four Russian publishers; copyright experts; a scholar from Ukraine; Charles Ellis of John Wiley & Sons and the chairman of the Association of American Publishers; officials from the World Bank, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the Agency for International Development, and the U.S. Information Agency (USIA); Librarian of Congress James H. Billington; eight American publishers; Library of Congress specialists; librarians from several research institutions; literary agents; educators; Mikhail Levner, director of the Library of Congress's Moscow office; and Russian author Vassily Aksyonov, who spoke at the dinner on March 9.

The conference was sponsored by PUBWATCH, a nonprofit organization that promotes Western assistance to the book sector in Eastern Europe and the nations of the former Soviet Union; the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress; and the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies, part of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. Support for the meeting came from the Soros Foundation, the Wallach Foundation and other private contributors to PUBWATCH, the Center for the Book and the Kennan Institute.

The purpose of the meeting, which was described in a detailed report ("Russian Publishing's Tough Transition") in the March 22 issue of *Publishers Weekly*, was to:

☐ Review the current state of book publishing in Russia and the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union;

☐ Exchange information about Western programs of assistance to the former Soviet book sector; and

☐ Review how East-West commercial links can help build a free and independent book trade.

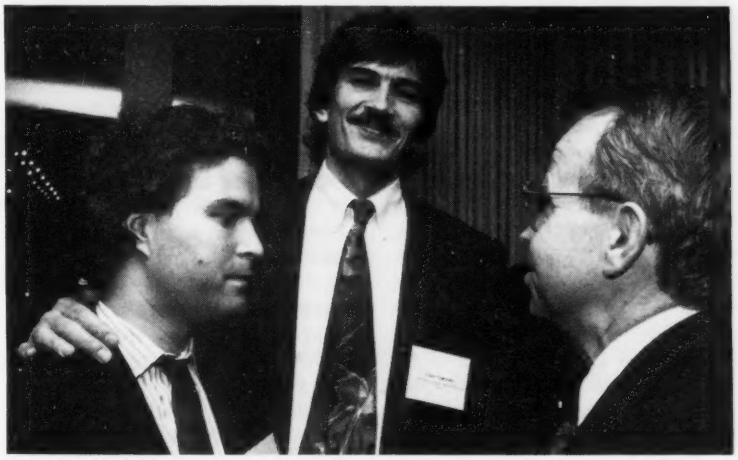
The struggle for democratic reform and the movement toward a market economy have, as one conference speaker phrased it, "turned publishing on its head" in the former Soviet Union. Government support and subsidies have been withdrawn in a society where there is virtually no history of private entrepreneurship; the oldest private publishing house in Russia was established in 1988.

The crisis facing Russian publishing includes problems such as widespread piracy and the need for new copyright legislation, inflation, supply shortages and a dysfunctional distribution system. Despite these difficulties, steps are being taken, often with guidance from Western nations, especially in areas such as training and education. Two weeks after the Library of Congress conference, for example, a delegation of U.S. publishing and legal experts visited Russia and Ukraine for the first U.S. government-sponsored publisher meetings since the 1991 collapse of the Communist Party apparatus that governed the Soviet book trade. Plans also are proceeding for the 1993 Moscow International Book Fair, which will be held Sept. 7–12.

Both current problems and long-range cultural implications of the transformation were discussed at the Library of Congress conference. The two-day program was organized into five sessions of presentations and discussion: "A Time of Troubles," "Copyright and Legal Structures," "New Western Initiatives," "Information About Books in Russia," and "Commercial Opportunities in Russia and the New States."

"A Time of Troubles." After Mr. Ruble of the Kennan Institute delivered his remarks on the importance of the written word to Russia's future, PUBWATCH Director Peter Kaufman spoke, agreeing that "books have always been used by the czars and other Russian governments as the chief means of public education and socialization. Books are also fundamental for *our* educational, cultural, economic and political development," he observed, commending the Center for the Book for vigorously promoting the culture of the book through its system of state centers and national partnerships.

Mr. Kaufman also described several PUBWATCH initiatives, referring participants to a new publication, *1992 Directory of Western Organizations Assisting Book Culture in Central and Eastern Europe and the*



John Cole also had discussions with (left) Peter Kaufman, PUBWATCH director, and Gleb Uspensky of Vagrius Publishers; Eric Schwartz of the Copyright Office speaks on the law in Russia.

Editor Gennadi Kuzminov, publisher Vladimir Frangulov and Mikhail Levner of LC's Moscow office were also on hand for the symposium.

Commonwealth of Independent States, which is available from PUBWATCH (35 W. 67th Street, New York, NY 10023).

Vladimir Stabnikov of the Russian PEN Centre described some of the contradictions in the Russian publishing world in his talk, "The State, the Book, the Reader, and the Intellectual." The number of titles published has declined sharply, from 84,000 in 1991 to 28,000 in 1992, yet according to a recent survey, reading is still the favorite leisure time activity of the Russian people; television viewing is a distant second.

Vladimir Grigoriev of Vagrius Publishers, addressing "The Travails of the Private Publisher in Russia," described paper and cash shortages and bank loans with interest rates of more than 150 percent. He decried problems of the printing industry, the "chaos" in book distribution, the absence of book information, book reviewing and bibliographic standards and the overall instability of the market. But like Mr. Stabnikov, he noted that a new market is slowly emerging, reminding the audience that Russians are keen book lovers, book collectors and readers.

A grim picture of publishing in Ukraine was painted by Iaroslav Isaievych of the Institute of Ukrainian Studies, who explained that books in his country were far more scarce and expensive than in Russia. Moreover, "book production in Ukraine, Estonia and Latvia is only one-fourth to one-third that of Russia." He also noted that, "among many of the independent states, books are distributed only in the countries where they are published, and magazines are sold only in the town where they are produced."

James H. Billington, the Librarian of Congress, was introduced by Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole. Dr. Billington stressed the close relationship between democracy and the printed word. He also described the deplorable state of libraries in present-day Russia, a situation that continues to worsen because of the exodus of Russian librarians from their resource-poor libraries to more lucrative jobs in the private sector. Noting that "we cannot talk about publishing without talking about intellectual trends," he expressed concern about the decline in book production in the former Soviet Union at the very time when books were needed the most. "Books teach us how to connect many different ideas, how to find coherence and even national identity," he said.

"Copyright and Legal Structures." Eric Schwartz of the Copyright Office described a new copyright law that it is hoped will be approved in Russia. He also stressed the importance of enforcement provisions that would ensure its effectiveness. In a special address, "A Visit to Moscow Regarding the Russian Copyright Law," Charles Ellis, chairman of the Association of American Publishers, emphasized the fundamental importance of copyright and taking action against piracy: "There will not be any real publishing industry until the copyright situation is straightened out."

Vitaly T. Babenko of Moscow's Text Publishers discussed how piracy was rooted in the Soviet system and mentality, and proposed the creation of an internationally financed private company to fight the problem. Stronger measures were advocated by Eric H. Smith of the International Intellectual Property Alliance. He felt that Russia and the new states must adopt "reliable, internationally recognized measures to combat piracy" before the world's publishers and publishing organizations could offer substantial aid.

"New Western Initiatives." Philip Altbach of the Comparative Education Center, SUNY-Buffalo, moderated the session on current and proposed assistance programs. Stephen Heyneman of the World Bank, Frank Method of the Agency for International Development (AID) and William J. Lofquist of the Commerce Department described ways in which their agencies might help. Don Davidson of the American Council of Teachers of Russian outlined several international educational projects and the work of a Soros Foundation task force that he heads for the development of new

textbooks in the social sciences and the humanities.

In the ensuing discussion, Hilary Olsin-Windecker of USIA described a new USIA education project for scholarly publishers from East European countries that will begin in June 1993 and involve as partners the Association of American University Presses, the University of Nebraska Press and the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress. Irene Steckler, special assistant to the Librarian of Congress for Russia/Commonwealth of Independent States projects, presented an overview of the many LC projects concerned with the book culture of Eastern Europe, Russia and the former Soviet republics.

"The inaugural year of the LC-Soros Visiting Fellows Program was a great success," she said. "Fourteen librarians and information specialists—each representing a different nation or nationality from Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union—completed three months of on-hands training and exposure to LC library philosophy and practice."

"Information About Books in Russia." In his remarks, "Russian, Ukrainian and Belarusan Books About Books," Edward Kasinec of the Slavic and Baltic Division, New York Public Library, emphasized how scholarship, librarianship and bibliography also have been adversely affected by the crisis in publishing. The dearth of information about books and publishing was demonstrated in a presentation by Gennadi B. Kuzminov, editor of the book review publication *Knizhnoe Obozrenie*, whose comments were translated and amplified by Gleb Uspensky of Vagrius Publishers.

The role and activities of the Library of Congress's office in Moscow were described by its director, Mikhail Levner (who also, under the sponsorship of the Center for the Book, made a presentation to the LC staff on March 12).

Commercial Activities in Russia and the New States. "Hope is the greatest export we can have today," stated Martin Levin, an American who has been involved with publishing in Russia for many years. Andrew Nurnberg, a London-based literary agent who recently opened a Moscow office, offered advice for those doing business with Russian publishers. Charles Clark of the International Publishers Copyright Council discussed publishing contracts. Gleb Uspensky of Vagrius Publishers (and the Task Force Against Book Piracy in Russia) emphasized the need for training and mutual cooperation in his talk, which was titled "Publisher Education and the Development of Commercial Skills." During the discussion, several people advocated increased use, for training purposes, of established U.S. education for publishing courses such as those offered by Stanford University and the University of Colorado.

Concluding comments invoked recurring themes; e.g., Where can resources be best used in this painful but essential move to a market economy in publishing? and How can we move beyond nationalistic approaches to international book development?

Blair Ruble commended the American and British speakers for not "lecturing" to the Russian participants and commended everyone for avoiding the "negative handwringing" that characterizes many conferences concerned with Russia and the new states. Simon Michael Bessie of Pantheon Books, a veteran in international publishing and the chairman of the Center for the Book, posed the basic question, "What's this two-day discussion really been about?" He then answered his own inquiry:

"It's been about Russian literature, which has been the flower of the world for more than 200 years. Our *real* challenge is to find it, to recognize it, and above all, to *publish* it."

—*John Y. Cole and Barbara Bryant*

Italian Writers Read For Archive on Tape

Late last year, Alvise Zorzi and Mimi Zorzi each read from two of their books for LC's Archive of World Literature on Tape.

Mr. Zorzi, a prominent television and radio broadcast executive and descendant of an old Venetian family, is known for his writing on Venetian history and civilization as well as his active leadership in national and international campaigns to preserve Venice. He is perhaps best known in the United States through the English-language translations of two of his highly illustrated books: *Venice: The Golden Age 697–1797* (Abbeville Press, 1983) and *Venetian Palaces* (Rizzoli, 1990).

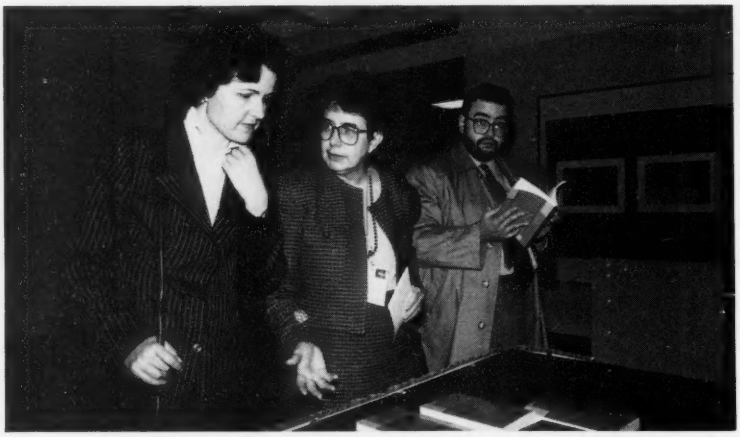
Mr. Zorzi read from his best-selling histories *Canal Grande* (Rizzoli, 1991) and *Vita di Marco Polo veneziano* (Rusconi, 1982). He was in the United States for a speaking tour on Marco Polo's age of discovery and Christopher Columbus.

Mimi Zorzi read from two of her novels, *I nemici in giardino* (Mondadori, 1965) and *La nuova eta* (Marsilio, 1976). *I nemici in giardino* (*Enemies in the garden*) is based in part on Mrs. Zorzi's experience as an adolescent girl in Milan during World War II. Mrs. Zorzi's family, the Prinetti, were well-known partisans of the Resistance, and their home was the site of much partisan activity, as well as, eventually, of German occupation. *La nuova eta* (*A New Age*) is about an elderly aristocratic woman who must leave the longtime family home in Milan, which is scheduled for demolition.

Mr. Zorzi's brother, Marino Zorzi, is director of the Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana in Venice and author of *La Libreria di San Marco: Libri, lettori, societa nella Venezia dei Dogi* (Mondadori, 1987).

—*Carol Armbruster,*
French/Italian Specialist,
European Division

'History of the Americas' Symposium Held at LC



The Fundación MAPFRE América of Madrid, the Embassy of Spain and the Hispanic Division recently cosponsored a symposium at the Library on "History of the Americas: Present and Future: Projects of Fundación MAPFRE América."

Ignacio Hernando de Larramendi, president of the foundation; Ignacio Medina y Fernández de Córdoba, duke of Segorbe and vice-president of MAPFRE; Fernando Suárez, president of the European Parliament; Michael Gannon, University of Florida; Eugene Lyons, Center for Historic Research of the University of Florida; and Arthur L.F. Askins, University of California at Berkeley, gave presentations about past and future projects undertaken by MAPFRE.

Mr. de Larramendi donated to the Library, on behalf of the foundation, 38 titles of its "Colecciones MAPFRE 1492." Works in the series deal with North and South America, Spain, Portugal and the Americas. Included in the collection was MAPFRE's facsimile edition of the *Abecedario y Supplementum* of the Hernando Colón [Columbus] library in Seville, Spain.

Cole Blasier, chief of the Hispanic Division (top, far right) opens the MAPFRE symposium in the Mary Pickford Theater. Speakers included (from left): the Duke of Segorbe; Michael Gannon; Eugene Lyons; Arthur L.F. Askins; Jaime de Ojeda, the Ambassador of Spain; and Ignacio de Larramendi. During the symposium (center, from left), Gloria Kaiser, Austrian novelist and a scholar in the Hispanic Division, and Iêda Siqueira Wiarda, Luso-Brazilian specialist in the Hispanic Division, admired the MAPFRE book exhibit in the atrium of the Pickford Theater; (bottom, from left) MAPFRE President Ignacio de Larramendi, Arthur L.F. Askins, Ambassador Jaime de Ojeda and Cole Blasier chat before the panel presentation. *Photos by Jim Higgins*

Division Hosts Reception Celebrating Hispanic Yearbook

Helping to celebrate the *Yearbook's* publication were (top, from left) Carolyn Brown, associate librarian for Cultural Affairs; Dr. Billington; Gloria Tostado and Lowell Connor of AT&T; and Georgette Dorn, specialist in Hispanic Culture; they stand in front of a mural in the Hispanic Division painted by Candido Portinari; Gloria Tostado (center) of AT&T makes a point to (from left) Reynaldo Aguirre of the Hispanic Division; Angela Zavala, *Yearbook* editor; Lowell Connor of AT&T; and Georgette Dorn of the Hispanic Division. *Photos by Jim Higgins*

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington and Rep. Xavier Becerra (D-Calif.) hosted a reception on Feb. 25 in the Hispanic Division to celebrate the seventh edition of the *Hispanic Yearbook/Anuario Hispano* on Feb. 25.

Edited by Angela Zavala (T.I.Y.M. Co. of McLean, Va.), the *Hispanic Yearbook* is distributed free of charge and contains information about career opportunities for Hispanics and addresses for federal, state and local job information centers, for Hispanic organizations nationwide and for minority business development centers. It also contains information about educational opportunities, scholarships and listings of federal publications of interest to Spanish speakers.

Rep. Becerra presented the seventh edition of the *Hispanic Yearbook* to an audience of Hispanic academics, diplomats and members of community organizations. Sen. Harry M. Reid (D-Nev.) introduced the *Yearbook* editor, Angela Zavala. Evelyn Day, Hispanic coordinator at the Office of Personnel Management, presented a special plaque of recognition to Ms. Zavala. At the event Gloria Tostado, public relations manager, Hispanic market, Amerian Telephone and Telegraph Co., announced the company's intention to fund a Hispanic Internship for a student who will work in the Hispanic Division during the summer of 1993.

LC News Service Available On-Line

The Library of Congress is now making available an on-line news service. The Library of Congress News Service is a new source for information about the Library—its programs, exhibits, activities, hours of operation and job openings.

The News Service will also enable users to get edited versions of stories and announcements from the LC *Information Bulletin* approximately two weeks before they appear in print.

The News Service, will **not,** however, provide access to the Library's bibliographic data bases, nor will other Library services be available through the News Service.

The service is available free of charge to anyone having a personal computer and modem. The telephone number for accessing the service 24 hours a day is (202) 707-3854.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
OFFICE SYSTEMS SERVICES
PRINTING AND PROCESSING SECTION
WASHINGTON, DC 20540-2440

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

250

U.S. OFFICIAL MAIL
WASHINGTON MAY - 4'93 D.C.
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300
U.S. POSTAGE ≡0.75
P.O. METER 6030550

FIRST CLASS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
INFORMATION BULLETIN

ISSN 0041-7904

If you wish to be removed from the mailing list for this publication check here ☐ and return this page to the above address. If change is required enter on address label and return.

0163206 005
Univ Microfilms International
ATTN Serials Acquisitions Dept
300 North Zeeb Road
Ann Arbor MI 48106